UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/3
12 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 130 (c) of the preliminary list*

OTHER PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

Amendments to the Staff Regulations

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 44/198, of 21 December 1989, entitled "United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission", the General Assembly approved a number of recommendations of the Commission that affect the Staff Regulations.

2. In annex I to the above-mentioned resolution, the Assembly promulgated amendments to the text of regulation 3.3 and to the salary scale contained in annex I to the Staff Regulations. In addition, the following changes approved by the Assembly in the same resolution require amendments to the Staff Regulations:

(a) The increase in the additional reimbursement for boarding costs in relation to the education grant for staff at designated duty stations (sect. I.E, para. 1, of the resolution);

(b) The increase in the children's allowance for disabled children (sect. I.G, para. 1 (a), of the resolution);

(c) The abolition of the entitlement to home leave every 18 months at duty stations having difficult conditions of life and work, which resulted from the introduction of the mobility and hardship allowance (sect. I.E, para. 1, of the resolution);

---

* A/45/50.

best copy available

(d) The establishment of additional steps at levels P-2 to P-5, to be awarded every two years (sect. I.F, para. 1, of the resolution);

(e) The abolition of the present post adjustment schedules contained in annex I to the Staff Regulations, which are replaced by the amount resulting from the application of the multiplier for the corresponding duty station to 1 per cent of the net base salary (sect. I.H, para. 1, of the resolution in connection with paras. 125 and 120 (e) of the Commission's report; 1/

(f) The abolition of separate schedules of separation payments. These payments are to be calculated, except for accumulation of accrued annual leave, on the basis of the net base salary (sect. I.G, para 1 (c), of the resolution).

3. To reflect the above-mentioned changes, the following amendments to the Staff Regulations are proposed:

(a) In regulation 3.2, after the first paragraph, insert the following new paragraph

> The Secretary-General shall also establish the terms and conditions under which, at designated duty stations, an additional amount of 100 per cent of boarding costs up to $3,000 per year may be paid in respect of children in school attendance at the primary and secondary levels.

(b) In regulation 3.4 (a) (i), first line, insert the following text after the word "child"

> and at $2,100 per year for each dependent child who is disabled

(c) In regulation 5.3, replace the second sentence by the following

> However, in the case of service at designated duty stations having very difficult conditions of life and work, eligible staff members shall be granted home leave once in every twelve months.

(d) In annex I to the Staff Regulations, paragraph 4, second line, insert the following text after the word "that"

> increments at step XII of the Associate Officer level, steps XIV and XV of the Second Officer level, steps XIII, XIV and XV of the First Officer level, steps XI, XII and XIII of the Senior Officer level and

(e) In annex I, delete the last sentence of paragraph 9 and the two schedules of post adjustment;

(f) In the schedules of termination indemnity and repatriation grant in annexes III and IV, respectively, delete the following after the words "gross salary"

> , adjusted by movements of the weighted average of post adjustments,

4. It is also proposed to reflect in annex I, paragraph 1, the revised salary rates for an Under-Secretary-General and an Assistant Secretary-General by replacing

(i) In line 6, "$105,259" by "$121,635"

(ii) In line 7, "$95,100" by "$110,000"

5. The changes indicated above are being implemented through appropriate administrative issuances and consequential amendments to the Staff Rules.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/44/30), vol. II.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/4
14 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Item 122 of the provisional agenda*

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Review of the functioning and administrative support of the departments having mandates related to global social development issues and proposals for the strengthening of the United Nations Office at Vienna

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly in its resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989, section II, on the "Functions and posts related to global social development issues in sections 6 and 8 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991", decided "that the activities related to global social development issues identified in paragraphs 6.14 and 8.2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and the corresponding resources shall be in section 6 of the programme budget". In the same resolution the Assembly requested "the Secretary-General to review the functions and administrative support of the departments having mandates relating to global social development issues, bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach to development", and "to submit proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for the strengthening of the United Nations Office at Vienna".

2. The present report reviews the functions of Secretariat entities having mandates relating to global social development issues, in particular the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna. Pursuant to General

---

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

Assembly resolution 44/201 B, section II, the report also includes proposals, on the basis of the review, for the strengthening of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna.

3. The issues of administrative support will be dealt with in a separate document to be submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/201 B, section XV, relating to the Division of Administrative and Common Services, Vienna.

I. REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENTS HAVING MANDATES RELATING TO GLOBAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

4. At the global level, apart from the Office of the Director-General for International Economic Co-operation for Development which was entrusted by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 with the responsibility of overall policy guidance and co-ordination in the economic and social sectors, the two major Secretariat bodies involved in implementing mandates relating to global social development issues are the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in New York and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in the United Nations Office at Vienna.

A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

5. In accordance with the annex to resolution 32/197, section VIII, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, of which the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was an integral part till 1987, was given the mandate to undertake:

> "Interdisciplinary research and analysis, drawing as necessary upon all relevant parts of the United Nations system. On the basis of the relevant legislative authority, this function includes:
>
> "(i) Preparing, on a regular basis, global economic and social surveys and projections to assist the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the discharge of their responsibilities as set out in sections I and II;
>
> "(ii) Undertaking in-depth intersectoral analyses and syntheses of development issues, in close collaboration with those elements of the United Nations system engaged in similar work and taking into account relevant work in the various sectoral components of the United Nations system, and preparing concise and action-oriented recommendations on those issues in accordance with the requirements of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, for consideration by those organs;
>
> "(iii) Identifying and bringing to the attention of Governments emerging economic and social issues of international concern."

6. In the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the responsibility for social development and social policy issues was concentrated in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs which had been established in 1973 as part of the then Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In 1979, the Centre was transferred to Vienna, though remaining a part of the Department, and subsequently, in 1987, the Centre was placed under the responsibility of the Director-General, United Nations Office at Vienna (see para. 11).

7. In the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the functions relating to global social development issues can be found in the programmes "Global development issues and policies", "Population", and "Statistics" in the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as approved by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its thirteenth session. The primary area of responsibility is in the programme "Global development issues and policies" which undertakes interdisciplinary research and analysis on key aspects of economic and social trends in the world. The Department has built up essential research capabilities for carrying out multisectoral and integrated analysis of a broad range of socio-economic issues drawing upon relevant work of other programmes in the Department including population, statistics, energy as well as work of other bodies in the United Nations system - the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the regional commissions, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

8. Under programme 12, "Global development issues and policies", subprogramme 2, "Problems and prospects of integrated development", two objectives are cited:

(a) To carry out multisectoral and integrated analysis of a broad range of socio-economic issues with a view to presenting to intergovernmental bodies an integrated view of development problems and prospects;

(b) To produce studies and reports with policy options and recommendations on those problems and prospects, including the interrelationship between economic and social factors and the social and environmental soundness of the development process for enhancing international co-operation and strengthening national efforts aimed at the alleviation of the problems.

9. The above involves, inter alia, continuous assessment of global changes in economic and social conditions and trends and preparation of global socio-economic surveys and reports analysing implications of these changes and trends, including changes resulting from economic stabilization and structural adjustment policies, social implications of external debt problems, changing patterns of income distribution and social benefits, consequences of unemployment and underemployment, eradication of poverty, malnutrition, human resource development, social

READEX FICHE

implications of technological change, effective organization and implementation of major social services and the impact of the reduction of defence expenditures in developed and developing countries and the corresponding shift of resources for the strengthening of social and economic programmes.

10. Other activities to be undertaken include acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), its evolution and relationship to economic and social conditions; monitoring selected indicators for the socio-economic advancement of women; follow-up to the study on housing and economic adjustment; interrelationship between economic and social progress and an environmentally sound development process; and identification and analysis of socio-economic indicators for the monitoring of the new international development strategy (in co-operation with the Statistical Office and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs).

11. The studies and reports produced as a result of the research undertaken present a comprehensive and integrated view of economic and social sectors, complementing and analysing issues from different economic and social perspectives. Among those studies is a report on the world social situation which draws on all parts of the programme "Global development issues and policies", the Population programme, the Statistics programme, the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the regional commissions and other parts of the United Nations system.

B. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

12. Following the transfer of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to Vienna in 1979, the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations 1/ as well as General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the Secretary-General decided to transfer, effective 1 March 1987, the remaining responsibilities for global social analysis and reporting to the United Nations Office at Vienna and to make Vienna the nucleus for all activities relating to social policy and social development, including drug abuse control.

13. That arrangement, as the Secretary-General reported (A/42/234, para. 30 (g)), clustered together important interrelated activities in the social field that had previously been dealt with in a less unified manner and was to enable the Organization to speak with a clearer and more coherent voice on major social issues, including many that are perceived world wide as central to development in its most profound sense and to the attainment of political and social stability based on justice. The essential linkages with the economic activities of the Organization were to be assured through close co-operation with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

14. In his final report on the implementation of resolution 41/213, the Secretary-General confirmed "the concentration of United Nations activities on social policy and development under the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna" (A/44/222, para. 74).

15. These responsibilities of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs located at the United Nations Office at Vienna are reflected in programme 25: Global social issues and policies; programme 26: Integration of social groups; programme 27: Advancement of Women; and programme 29: Crime prevention and criminal justice, of major programme V, "International co-operation for social development", of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

16. The main focus of responsibilities for global social issues under programme 25 requires the Centre to analyse emerging social issues in order to focus attention on key problems of international concern, to identify links between national, regional and international action and to increase awareness of specific areas for international co-operation.

17. The overall strategy of the programme is thus to identify emerging problems at an early stage and to disseminate information which may be of direct interest to Governments when they seek to formulate policy. Two issues have received special attention: (a) the need to reorient social and social welfare policy to the different socio-economic environments of the 1990s, with an emphasis on participatory approaches to the delivery of services, more efficient management of public resources and closer international co-operation in social development activities, and (b) the family, as exemplified by the General Assembly's proclamation of 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989).

18. This includes the preparation of surveys, reports, technical publications and bulletins on emerging social issues, which are examined in their economic context, special attention being given to the social dimensions of structural adjustment and economic reform programmes; the dissemination of research findings, research and policy analysis; the preparation of handbooks in support of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 2/ in particular the follow-up to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/65, and of the implementation of the social components of the international development strategy; and a number of activities related to the preparations, observance and follow-up of the International Year of the Family (seminars and expert meetings, technical publications, evaluation of integrated strategies, technical co-operation activities and organization of a network of support for family studies and activities undertaken by governmental and other agencies and organizations).

19. The programme is implemented in close co-operation with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, particularly in the context of the implementation of the international development strategy, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions, as well as with other agencies of the United Nations system.

20. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs have, since 1987, collaborated closely on a number of global social issues, bearing in mind the need for an integrated

approach to development. In particular, they have been working together on the identification and monitoring of socio-economic indicators for the International Development Strategy and on the preparation of the report on the world social situation. The Centre works closely with the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs on issues related to social groups and to the family, and with the Population Division on issues relating to population and development. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and INSTRAW collaborate closely on issues related to the advancement of women. The collaboration between the two entities is also exemplified by the active participation of their staff in intergovernmental and expert group meetings of mutual interest.

21. Following the Secretary-General's decision to concentrate in the United Nations Office at Vienna United Nations activities on social policies and development, the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, requested the Secretary-General "to strengthen, within existing resources, the United Nations Office at Vienna as a nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and social development, including its research capabilities".

22. In 1989, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (section 6, paras. 6.14 and 6.24, and section 8, paras. 8.2 and 8.6), the Secretary-General proposed that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should assume responsibility, heretofore assigned to the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, for work relating to the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the report on the world social situation and other issues. The transfer of responsibilities was to be accompanied by the redeployment of seven posts (five Professional posts and two General Service posts) from the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. However, in view of the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989, section II, the responsibility for the preparation of the report on the world social situation continues to remain with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

II. STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

23. In keeping with the decision of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/201 B, section II) and bearing in mind the need to retain in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs an analytical capability for integrated global economic and social monitoring, analysis and research, the responsibility for the preparation of the report on the world social situation remains with the Department, working in close collaboration with the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Secretary-General intends to keep these arrangements under review.

24. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session for the strengthening of the United Nations Office at Vienna. That Office comprises the following units:

(a) Office of the Director-General, United Nations Office at Vienna, which is described and budgeted in section 1.B of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(b) Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, programmed and budgeted in section 8 of the programme budget entitled "Activities on global social development issues";

(c) Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, which appear in section 20 of the programme budget, "International drug control";

(d) Division of Administrative and Common Services, Vienna, budgeted in section 28 (subsection I), "Administration and management", of the programme budget;

(e) Conference and Library Services, Vienna, which are part of section 29 (subsection D), "Conference and library services", of the programme budget.

25. It is understood that, given the context of resolution 44/201 B, section II, the General Assembly was seeking proposals for a possible strengthening of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs which is responsible for implementing the programme on global social development issues. The current situation in regard to the other units at the United Nations Office at Vienna is described in the following paragraphs.

26. The Office of the Director-General, UNOV, was reinforced by three posts, through redeployment, in the current programme budget. The units involved in international drug control, which were affected by the post reduction, have been given four additional non-recurrent posts also in the current budget. Further, these units have received new mandates through the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session. 3/ A statement of programme budget implications for the implementation of all mandates and activities included in this Global Programme of Action will be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, together with a revised version of the proposed system-wide plan on drug abuse control. In addition, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, paragraph 4, the Assembly will consider at its forty-fifth session a report of the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. Regarding administrative and conference services, the Secretary-General will also report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session in accordance with resolution 44/201 B, section XV.

27. The Programme Activities on Global Social Development Issues, implemented by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, currently has 14 subprogrammes, i.e., two on global issues (participation, social integration and social welfare), four on the status of women, three on special groups (youth, disabled, the aging), three on crime prevention and criminal justice and two on support activities. During the current biennium, additional proposals for the strengthening of the Centre will stem from the results of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The report of

the Congress will be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session together with the required statements of programme budget implications. Such implications might apply to the current programme budget and/or to the next programme budget.

28. The proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 includes a major programme V: "International co-operation for social development", with five programmes on global social issues and policies, integration of social groups, advancement of women, international drug control and crime prevention and criminal justice. These programmes, together with the outline to be considered by the General Assembly, constitute the framework for the elaboration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Regarding the programmes on drug control and crime prevention, it is likely, as noted above, that the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session will have implications for the resources to be proposed in the next programme budget. The programme on the advancement of women will also require proposals related to the preparation, during the next biennium, of the conference to be held in 1995.

29. The programmes on integration of social groups and on global social issues and policies include, inter alia, activities related to youth, the disabled, the aging, preparation for the International Year of the Family (1994) and the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future. These activities are mandated and correspond to recognized needs. They require, in particular, an enhanced research capability in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. In presenting his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, the Secretary-General will therefore provide estimates of additional resources that in all likelihood would be required for the fulfilment of the functions of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

2/ E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

3/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/5
24 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE

ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS TO THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

Letter dated 21 September 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the decisions taken by the General Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its forty-fifth session pertaining to the allocation of items to the Fifth Committee.

May I also invite your attention to the recommendations on the organization of the session, contained in section II of the report of the General Committee (A/45/250), which were also approved by the General Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. I earnestly request your co-operation in this regard.

(Signed) Guido de MARCO

Annex

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS TO THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 116):

   (a) United Nations;

   (b) United Nations Development Programme;

   (c) United Nations Children's Fund;

   (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

   (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

   (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

   (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;

   (h) United Nations Population Fund;

   (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 117).

   [The General Assembly decided to allocate this item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields would be considered directly in plenary meeting and that such a decision would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.]

3. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (item 118).

4. Programme planning (item 119).

5. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 120).

6. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 121).

7. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 122).

8. Joint Inspection Unit (item 123).

   [The General Assembly decided to allocate this item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.]

9. Pattern of conferences (item 124).

10. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (item 125).

11. Personnel questions (item 126):

    (a) Composition of the Secretariat;

    (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

    (c) Other personnel questions.

12. United Nations common system (item 127).

13. United Nations pension system (item 128).

14. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 129):

    (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

    (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

15. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (item 130).

16. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (item 131).

17. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (item 132).

18. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (item 133).

19. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (item 134).

20. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section B) and VI (sections B and C)) (item 12).

[The General Assembly decided that the chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees:

(a)	Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Third and Fourth Committees
(b)	Chapter III (section B)	Plenary meetings and Second and Third Committees
(c)	Chapter VI (section B)	Second Committee
(d)	Chapter VI (section C)	Third Committee.]

21. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (item 17):

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

(f) International Civil Service Commission:

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission;

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;

(h) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/6
9 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 118, 60 (d) and (e)

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Request for subvention to the Institute resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research contained in document A/45/392

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article VIII of the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), 1/ the recommendation by the Board of Trustees of the Institute for a subvention for 1991 of $220,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations is hereby transmitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. The Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, in its capacity as Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, adopted the 1991 draft programme of work and proposed budget estimates of the Institute. 2/ The Board recalled that, at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved an appropriation of $440,000 under section 2B, Department for Disarmament Affairs, as a subvention to UNIDIR from the regular budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Accordingly, an amount of $220,000 has been earmarked for the year 1990 and the remaining $220,000 for 1991. In keeping with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, notwithstanding the inclusion of that amount into the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, a formal request for a subvention for 1991 would

have to be made to the General Assembly, the Board recommended a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations amounting to $220,000 for 1991.

3. Should the General Assembly decide to approve the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, no additional appropriation would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/201, part B, section IV entitled "Subvention from the regular budget to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research", the Secretary-General is requested, inter alia, "to review the question of programme support costs" with regard to the Institute. In this connection, based on actual 1989 work-load statistics on programme support services provided to UNIDIR by the United Nations Office at Geneva, a detailed analysis and costing of services rendered was carried out. That review indicates that the current rate (5 per cent) applied to expenditures under the Trust Fund for UNIDIR for programme support cost enables UNIDIR to reimburse the United Nations adequately for the financial and personnel services provided by UNOG to the Institute.

5. In the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of UNIDIR (A/45/392, annex II), the Board "noted with appreciation the vigorous efforts of the Director to encourage further voluntary contributions" on the one hand, but "emphasized the importance of continuing in the future the annual subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations and the need to maintain the other support arrangements at their current level" on the other hand. The Secretary-General concurs with the observations made by the Board, on the understanding that every effort will continue to be made by UNIDIR to encourage voluntary contributions towards defraying administrative costs of the Institute and eventually alleviating the need for a subvention from the United Nations.

Notes

1/ General Assembly resolution 39/148 H, annex.

2/ A/45/392, annex II.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/7
3 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 128

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. The Secretary-General presents herewith his annual report on the management of the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF). The report describes the investment environment that prevailed in the reporting year ended 31 March 1990 and provides information on the investment returns, portfolio diversification and the development-related investments of the Fund. The data are based on the audited financial accounts for the calendar year and the unaudited appraisals for the quarter ended 31 March 1990. In order to provide the General Assembly with the most timely information available, some data have been updated to 30 June 1990.

I. ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT CONDITIONS

2. The world-wide economic environment for the year ended 31 March 1990 was marked by slower economic expansion, inflationary pressures, higher interest rates, fluctuations in exchange rates and political and economic changes in Eastern Europe. Most financial markets experienced sharp rises from April 1989 until mid-October 1989, when there was a short-lived but sharp decline in the markets. The upward trend resumed until the end of 1989, after which the fear of a further rise in interest rates made various investors retreat from equities into fixed-income securities.

3. Bond markets world wide were affected by volatile interest rates. In Europe and the Far East, bond prices were affected by rising interest rates and the appreciation of the dollar against major currencies. In the United States of America, however, interest rates actually declined as it became evident that the economy was not overheating. In the second half of the period under review, United States bonds became more attractive than those outside the United States.

4. High inflation and high interest rates, together with trade imbalances and lower export prices, strained Africa, Latin America and the emerging economies of Eastern Europe. Concurrently, efforts were made by many of those countries to liberalize and restructure their economic systems, the impact of which was expected to be long term.

II. INVESTMENT RETURN

5. The market value of UNJSPF assets increased to $US 8,558 million on 31 March 1990 from $7,632 million a year earlier, an increase of $926 million, or 12.13 per cent, and $947 million above the book value. Over the past 40 years, the total book value of the portfolio has risen from $13 million to $7,611 million, a compound increase of 17.27 per cent a year. In the 1989 calendar year, investment income from interest and dividends amounted to $457.8 million, an increase of 15.72 per cent over 1988. The total volume of new funds that became available for investment amounted to $491.5 million (contributions plus investment income, less benefit payments and investment expenses). Realized capital gains amounted to $277.3 million.

6. The total investment return for the year ended 31 March 1990 was 11.56 per cent, which, after adjusting for inflation, represents a real rate of return of 6.03 per cent. The method of calculating the investment return takes into account actual income received from interest and dividends as well as realized capital gains and losses and changes in the market value of the investments (unrealized capital gains or losses and exchange rate fluctuations). The impact of the flow of new money into the Fund at different times throughout the year is also incorporated on a prorated basis in the calculations. The techniques used in measuring the investment return are in accordance with the standards used by most pension funds.

7. Taking into account the volatility of the financial markets, the comparatively weak bond markets outside the United States, the rise in interest rates, the weaker Japanese yen and its markets, the return achieved by the Fund can be considered good and compares favourably with other pension funds.

8. As the purpose of the Fund is to secure retirement and other related benefits for its participants, the policy of the management of the Fund's investments is geared to preserving the principal of the Fund by maintaining a careful balance between risk and reward and at the same time assessing the investment returns over the medium term and the longer term rather than acting on the basis of short-term investment results, which are not in themselves particularly meaningful for a fund such as UNJSPF that has long-term investment objectives. Periods of five years or

longer are usually considered to be reasonable periods in which to assess the investment results.

9. To provide a longer-term perspective, the annual rates of return over selected periods are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1

Total Fund: compound annual nominal and real rates of return for selected periods to 31 March 1990

	5 years up to 1990 %	10 years up to 1990 %	15 years up to 1990 %	20 years up to 1990 %	25 years up to 1990 %	30 years up to 1990 %
Nominal	16.54	14.55	11.82	9.95	8.61	8.46
Real (inflation-adjusted)	12.21	9.24	5.36	3.47	2.64	3.25

III. INVESTMENT DIVERSIFICATION

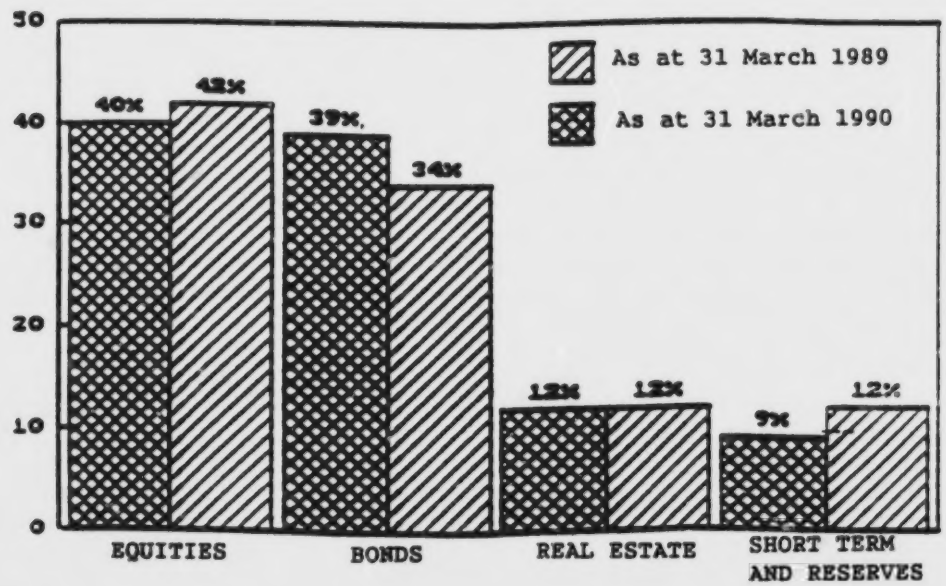
10. The policy of broad diversification of the investments by type of security, industry groups, countries and currencies is a basic feature of sound and prudent investment management and has been advocated repeatedly by the Investments Committee, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB) and the General Assembly. 1/ The geographic and currency diversification of the assets of the Fund began in 1960. The Fund remains one of the most diversified pension funds in the world. The proportion of the assets allocated to particular geographical regions, currencies or types of security is based on long-term assessments of the economic and financial market environment at the time of decision-making. The proportions are adjusted as new information becomes available to minimize risk and to benefit from new opportunities.

11. The diversification of the portfolio as at 31 March 1990 is detailed in the various tables in the annex to the present report. Investments were held in 33 different currencies and 43 countries; 52 per cent of the assets was invested in currencies other than the United States dollar, which is the Fund's unit of account. Of the Fund's investments, 63 per cent was in security markets outside the United States. The decline in the relative value of the United States dollar during the year under review has influenced the market values of investments outside the United States when expressed in dollars and has consequently also enhanced the positive rates of return in local currencies when expressed in dollar terms.

12. As shown in figure 1 below, equities constituted 40 per cent of assets as of 31 March 1990, down from 42 per cent for the previous year; 42 per cent of these were in United States equities and 58 per cent in other equity markets. Bonds accounted for 39 per cent, compared with 34 per cent a year ago, and the breakdown between United States dollar-denominated bonds and other currency bonds was 44 and 56 per cent respectively. Investments in real estate-related securities amounted to 12 per cent of the portfolio, unchanged from a year earlier. In order to preserve the principal of the Fund, the defensive policy adopted in the mid-1980s was continued. It consisted of taking profits in selected securities and placing the related proceeds in short-term investments or securities with potential for future appreciation. Short-term investments and reserves, i.e., cash and fixed income investments with maturity dates of less than one year, were reduced to 9 per cent from 12 per cent a year earlier.

Figure 1

Total Fund: diversification of assets



13. In order to preserve the Fund's capital, realize profits and respond to market and currency movements, short-term shifts were made within the long-term guideline ranges. The proportion of investments in North American currencies decreased to 54 per cent from 56 per cent a year ago, mainly owing to the increase in the value of the French franc and the Swiss franc.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

14. In response to requests of the General Assembly, efforts have continued to increase investments in developing countries. As shown in tables 2 and 3 below, the book value of development-related investments increased in total by 12.6 per cent over the last year, from $1,134.4 million to $1,277.2 million as at 30 June 1990. The investments in development institutions amounted to $1,036.6 million compared with $909.4 million a year ago, an increase of 14 per cent; direct investments in specific developing countries increased by 6.9 per cent from $225 million to $240.6 million. Table 3 shows that the Fund's direct investments and those through regional development institutions in Africa increased by 14.8 per cent to $117.1 million from $101.9 million; in Latin America they increased by 19.9 per cent to $244.1 million from $203.6 million, and in Asia by 27.6 per cent to $314.3 million from $246.2 million. The combined development-related assets as at 30 June 1990 represented 16.7 per cent of the total book value of the Fund. The progress made over the past five years is shown in table 2 below.

Table 2

Development-related investments (book value) as at 30 June 1990

(In millions of United States dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Specific countries a/	177.8	172.5	169.6	195.7	225.0	240.6
Development institutions b/	565.8	611.0	820.9	823.8	909.4	1 036.6
Total	743.6	783.5	990.5	1 019.5	1 134.4	1 277.2

a/ Includes multicountry fund.

b/ Includes regional and other development institutions.

Table 3

Summary of development-related investments (book value)
as at 30 June 1990

(In millions of United States dollars)

	Currencies other than United States 1990 dollars	United States 1990 dollars	Total 1990	Total 1989	% change
Africa	93.5	23.6	117.1	101.9	14.87
Asia	248.0	66.3	314.3	246.2	27.65
Europe	10.4	0.3	10.7	14.1	(24.18)
Latin America	102.3	141.8	244.1	203.6	19.92
Other development institutions a/	89.0	493.1	582.1	562.6	3.47
Multicountry fund	8.9	0.0	8.9	6.0	48.72
Total	552.1	725.1	1 277.2	1 134.4	12.59

a/ Includes World Bank but excludes regional development institutions.

15. Close contacts are maintained with international organizations, regional development institutions, Governments and private sources to ensure full awareness of all investment opportunities in developing countries. Follow-up missions to Africa, the Middle East and Asia were undertaken during the year.

V. CONCLUSION

16. Considering the volatility of the major financial markets and fluctuations of exchange rates, the investment return to the Fund of 11.56 per cent for the year ended 31 March 1990, when measured in United States dollars, was satisfactory. The defensive strategy of taking profits where appropriate and the diversification policy of increasing investments in those markets and instruments that performed better contributed to the satisfactory performance of the Fund.

17. The Secretary-General considers the policy of diversification and careful selection of investment instruments, including the active investigation of opportunities in developing countries, to be the best way to achieve the goal of preserving the principal and enhancing the investment return of the Fund over the medium and long term. He will continue to discharge his fiduciary responsibilities

through investment decisions that adhere to the principles of sound investment management and accord with the criteria policies and values embodied in the resolutions of the General Assembly.

Notes

1/ See General Assembly resolution 36/119 of 10 December 1981 and earlier resolutions cited therein.

Annex

TABLE 1

TOTAL FUND: COMPONENTS OF PORTFOLIO (BOOK VALUE AND MARKET VALUE)
AS AT 31 MARCH 1990

(In millions of dollars and percentages)

	Book value		Market value	
	($m)	(%)	($m)	(%)
Equities				
United States	1 065	14.0	1 465	17.1
Outside United States	1 594	20.9	1 996	23.3
	2 659	34.9	3 461	40.4
Bonds				
United States	1 470	19.3	1 475	17.2
Outside United States	1 871	24.6	1 847	21.6
	3 341	43.9	3 322	38.8
Real estate				
United States	642	8.4	751	8.8
Outside United States	188	2.5	244	2.9
	830	10.9	995	11.7
Short-term investments and reserves				
United States	383	5.0	384	4.5
Outside United States	398	5.3	396	4.6
	781	10.3	780	9.1
Total	7 611	100.0	8 558	100.0

/...

TABLE 2

TOTAL FUND: AREA OF INVESTMENT (MARKET VALUE) a/
AS AT 31 MARCH 1990

(In millions of United States dollars)

	Investments in currencies other than United States dollars	Investment in United States dollars	Total
Algeria	2.2	3.5	5.7
Australia	119.8	15.3	135.1
Austria	81.2	0.0	81.2
Bahrain	5.3	0.0	5.3
Belgium	49.1	0.9	50.0
Brazil	4.8	0.0	4.8
Canada	511.7	69.8	581.5
China	35.6	0.0	35.6
Costa Rica	0.0	0.2	0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	2.5	3.5
Denmark	62.9	8.9	71.8
Finland	13.5	29.4	42.9
France	448.1	46.9	495.0
Germany, Federal Republic of	253.2	5.5	258.7
Hong Kong	68.4	6.6	75.0
Hungary	22.5	0.0	22.5
India	43.9	1.5	45.4
Indonesia	6.6	0.0	6.6
International institutions	88.6	229.2	317.8
Italy	26.6	49.8	76.4
Japan	654.7	145.8	800.5
Jordan	3.6	0.0	3.6
Kenya	0.6	0.0	0.6
Malaysia	21.8	5.0	26.8
Mexico	30.4	10.0	40.4
Netherlands	345.1	17.0	362.1
New Zealand	79.0	22.2	101.2

/...

TABLE 2 (continued)

	Investments in currencies other than United States dollars		Investment in United States dollars		Total	
Norway	15.3		3.9		19.2	
Panama	0.0		0.5		0.5	
Philippines	12.0		0.0		12.0	
Portugal	18.2		0.0		18.2	
Regional institution (Africa)	92.3		17.9		110.2	
Regional institution (Europe)	95.3		1.8		97.1	
Regional institution (South-East Asia)	94.2		9.7		103.9	
Regional institution (Latin America)	76.3		145.0		221.3	
Republic of Korea	33.4		3.0		36.4	
Singapore	62.6		0.0		62.6	
Spain	54.2		0.8		55.0	
Sweden	61.6		21.9		83.5	
Switzerland	313.7		5.0		318.7	
Thailand	16.5		9.4		25.9	
Turkey	5.5		0.0		5.5	
United Kingdom	525.9		42.1		568.0	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14.9		0.0		14.9	
Venezuela	4.1		0.0		4.1	
Yugoslavia	0.0		1.7		1.7	
Zimbabwe	0.6		0.0		0.6	
Total outside United States	4 476.8		932.7		5 409.5	(63%)
United States	6.0		3 142.8		3 148.8	(37%)
Total Fund	4 482.8	(52%) b/	4 075.5	(48%)	8 558.3	(100%)

a/ The country of investment is generally based on the domicile of the issuer. Convertible securities are classified according to the currency into which they are convertible.

b/ Various investment trusts, which trade in currencies other than the currencies of the investments, are classified under the countries of investment.

TABLE 3

TOTAL FUND: CURRENCIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES DOLLARS
(MARKET VALUE) AS AT 31 MARCH 1990

Currency	Equivalent in millions of United States dollars a/	Percentage
Australian dollar	115.1	2.6
Austrian schilling	75.3	1.7
Belgium franc	53.9	1.2
Brazilian cruzeiros	4.8	0.1
Canadian dollar	516.5	11.5
Danish krone	57.2	1.3
Deutsche mark	461.3	10.3
European currency unit	28.3	0.6
Finnish markka	10.3	0.2
French franc	462.4	10.3
Hong Kong dollar	68.4	1.5
Hungarian forint	8.0	0.2
Indian rupee	23.3	0.5
Indonesian rupiah	6.6	0.1
Italian lira	24.7	0.6
Japanese yen	784.5	17.4
Jordanian dinar	3.6	0.1
Kenyan shillings	0.6	0.0
Korean won	31.6	0.7
Malaysian ringgit	14.0	0.3
Mexican peso	30.4	0.7
Miscellaneous	88.3 b/	2.0
Netherlands guilder	418.0	9.3
New Zealand dollar	58.4	1.3
Norwegian krone	20.8	0.5
Philippine peso	12.0	0.3
Portuguese escudo	9.6	0.2

/...

TABLE 3 (continued)

Currency	Equivalent in millions of United States dollars a/	Percentage
Pound sterling	443.2	9.9
Singapore dollar	63.0	1.4
Spanish peseta	93.2	2.1
Swedish krona	57.8	1.3
Swiss franc	421.2	9.4
Thai baht	16.5	0.4
TOTAL FUND	4 482.8 c/	100.0

a/ Convertible securities are classified according to the currency into which they are convertible.

b/ Includes the Hong Kong dollar, the Singapore dollar, the Malaysian ringgit, the Republic of Korea won, the Philippine peso, the Italian lira, the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo.

c/ Includes various investment trusts, that trade in currencies other than the currencies of the investment.

TABLE 4

INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (BOOK VALUE)
AS AT 30 JUNE 1990

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Currencies other than United States dollars	United States dollars	Total
AFRICA			
Algeria	2 120	3 920	6 040
Côte d'Ivoire	1 836	2 000	3 836
Kenya	219	0	219
Zimbabwe	373	0	373
	4 548	5 920	10 468
Development institutions	88 903	17 671	106 574
Total Africa	93 451	23 591	117 042
ASIA			
Bahrain	5 963	0	5 963
China	26 209	0	26 209
Indonesia	6 445	0	6 445
India	40 442	1 499	41 941
Jordan	3 257	0	3 257
Malaysia	19 718	4 932	24 650
Republic of Korea	13 951	2 951	16 902
Singapore	32 235	0	32 235
Thailand	13 730	7 335	21 065
	161 950	16 717	178 667
Development institutions	73 553	49 598	123 151
Total Asia	235 503	66 315	301 818

TABLE 4 (continued)

	Currencies other than United States dollars	United States dollars	Total
EUROPE			
Yugoslavia	0	265	265
	0	265	265
Development institutions	10 426	0	10 426
Total Europe	10 426	265	10 691
LATIN AMERICA			
Brazil	4 929	0	4 929
Costa Rica	0	413	413
Mexico	11 542	8 750	20 292
Panama	0	484	484
Venezuela	3 697	0	3 697
	20 168	9 647	29 815
Development institutions	82 150	132 193	214 343
Total Latin America	102 318	141 840	244 158
Other development institutions	89 042	493 075	582 117
Multicountry fund	8 923	0	8 923
Total development-related investments	539 663	725 086	1 264 749

TABLE 5

TOTAL FUND: COMPONENTS OF PORTFOLIO (MARKET VALUE), 1986-1990

(In millions of United States dollars and percentages)

Period ending on:	31/03/86		31/03/87		31/03/88		31/03/89		31/03/90	
	($m)	%	($m)	%	($m)	%	($m)	%	($m)	%
Equities										
United States	2 004	36	1 671	24	1 403	19	1 284	17	1 465	17
Outside United States	1 306	23	1 920	27	1 717	24	1 935	25	1 996	23
	3 310	59	3 591	51	3 120	43	3 219	42	3 461	40
Bonds										
United States	800	14	675	10	978	14	1 168	16	1 475	17
Outside United States	888	16	1 213	17	1 527	20	1 387	18	1 847	22
	1 688	30	1 888	27	2 505	34	2 555	34	3 322	39
Real estate										
United States	354	6	554	8	603	9	715	9	751	9
Outside United States	66	1	141	2	160	2	198	3	244	3
	420	7	695	10	763	11	913	12	995	12
Short-term investments and reserves										
United States	195	4	587	8	527	8	666	9	384	4
Outside United States	0	0	255	4	314	4	279	3	396	5
	195	4	842	12	841	12	945	12	780	9
Total	5 613	100	7 016	100	7 229	100	7 632	100	8 558	100
Percentage change from year to year	43.01		25.00		3.04		5.57		12.13	

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/8
26 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 124

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

Printing requirements of the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 44/196 B of 21 December 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. The present report is submitted in response to that request. The views expressed by the Committee on Conferences in considering an earlier draft of this report have been taken into consideration in preparing the present revised report.

I. PRINTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

2. The printing requirements of the United Nations vary according to the type of material being printed. The requirements for the four main categories of printed materials are described briefly below:

(a) Parliamentary documentation. Pre-session and in-session documents for consideration by intergovernmental bodies must be printed quickly - sometimes within two hours - for simultaneous distribution in all official languages. No special paper is required, nor is typesetting necessary (except for the programme budget proposals). Selected Official Records of the principal organs of the United Nations must be typeset. In some cases maps, graphs or drawings must be reproduced as part of parliamentary documentation.

(b) Publications. The Publications Programme of the United Nations includes proceedings of special meetings and conferences, recurrent publications (such as yearbooks, journals, newsletters, periodicals and serial monographs) and non-recurrent publications such as studies and reports. Printing requirements depend upon the nature of the specific publication and can include the use of four colours; special bindings; the reproduction of photographs, maps, charts or other types of graphic art; and typesetting. In some cases, publications must be processed very quickly, but generally their printing can be scheduled over several months in accordance with available capacity. Many publications are issued in no more than two or three official languages.

(c) Information materials. These include publications, pamphlets, booklets and posters intended to inform the general public about the Organization, its goals and its activities. They may require special covers, special papers, printing in four colours or the reproduction of photographs, maps, drawings and other graphic presentations; they may be issued in non-standard sizes or formats; and they may also, in certain cases, have to be printed quickly at short notice.

(d) Miscellaneous materials. Documents and other materials for internal use are printed on standard paper in the working languages of the Organization. In some cases, they must be printed and distributed quickly. Certain standardized administrative forms and stationery require special paper or type fonts.

3. The production of parliamentary documentation for the principal organs of the United Nations accounts for a large part of the total number of page impressions at Headquarters, as can be seen from annexes I and II, which contain graphic presentations of the distribution of total production at Headquarters in 1988 between parliamentary documentation and publications as well as among various budgetary sections.

II. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PRINTING CAPABILITIES

4. As reported in paragraphs 141 to 147 of the analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (A/45/226), progress has been made in reducing the reliance upon external contractors in the processing of United Nations publications and making optimum use of available internal typesetting, printing and binding facilities. Generally speaking, internal printing facilities at most conference centers can meet the requirements for parliamentary documentation as well as internal Secretariat documentation. Parliamentary documentation in all official languages is printed internally, reproduced from camera-ready copy prepared by text processors or copy preparers. Documents which require external typesetting are also printed internally. The extent to which external printing services were required for parliamentary documentation at Headquarters and for the Publications Programme during 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 is shown in annex III to the present report. An Electronic Publishing Unit established at Headquarters and a typesetting and reproduction copy processing system established at Geneva are expected to improve internal capacities for electronic typesetting of documents transferred directly from word processors and thus reduce the requirements for external typesetting and printing services, particularly for Official Records.

5. To give an indication of the range of equipment used, the internal printing facilities at Headquarters and their capacities are outlined briefly in annex IV to the present report. Similar equipment has been installed at Geneva. The United Nations Office at Vienna uses the common printing services operated by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will be modernized as part of the construction projects now in progress at those conference centres. Detailed studies are now being made of the requirements at each location. The eventual objective is to have modern internal printing facilities at the regional commissions as well as at New York and Geneva, so that reliance upon external printing services can be kept at a minimum and full use made of installed internal capacity.

6. In addition to parliamentary documentation, the internal facilities can also produce high-quality publications and information materials. Most of this work is done internally. However, even at Headquarters, where installed internal capacity is the greatest, under certain conditions listed below, external printing is preferable, particularly in view of the limitations of equipment and staffing capacities given the priority accorded to parliamentary documentation:

(a) At present certain typesetting, particularly in Arabic, Chinese and Russian, cannot be done internally;

(b) The limited thickness of spine which can be processed by installed binding machines makes it necessary to bind a small number of publications with thick spines externally (for instance, in New York, publications over 500 pages long, i.e., about 5 per cent of the total);

(c) While in-house facilities are able to do two-colour work for publications covers and information materials, more complex four-colour jobs must be processed externally;

(d) While some photographic and cartographic work can be produced in-house, more detailed and demanding requirements must be met through the use of external contractors;

(e) While the in-house facilities are able to print materials in all six official languages and have a wide range of standardized typefaces, very often special typefaces, papers or processing forms (such as those required for manifold administrative forms) are not available and external printing services are required;

(f) Although self-covers and glossy sales covers can be produced at some locations, laminated and hard covers cannot be produced in-house and require commercial printing services;

(g) When publications or information materials must be issued within short deadlines and cannot be processed even with available peak-load internal capacity, external printing and binding services are used;

III. MEASURES TO MAXIMIZE THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRINTING

7. In order to make the greatest possible use of installed internal printing facilities, the general practice is to rely to the greatest possible extent upon internal printing and to use external services only when there is insufficient internal capacity to meet the special requirements of a publication or to produce the publication within the established deadline. The decision to use external printing is therefore based upon the considerations detailed in the preceding paragraphs; the consistent policy of the Publications Board in its review of the biennial Publications Programme of the Organization has been to discourage formats, presentations or scheduling which would require external printing.

8. At all conference centres, internal printing facilities are needed to produce parliamentary documentation, and there must be sufficient capacity to meet peak workloads. To derive full benefit from the installed printing capacity, the facilities must be used during off-peak periods to print other categories of publications and materials as well. Optimum use of installed capacity requires well-qualified staff, careful planning, and adherence to agreed production schedules. For this reason, in up-grading printing facilities attention must be paid to staffing as well as equipment.

9. At Headquarters, the preparation of the biennial Publications Programme of the Organization and regular weekly meetings between Documents Control and the Publishing Division staff are measures intended to facilitate the scheduling of work in the most cost-effective manner. As the computer-based Documents Recording, Information and Tracking System (DRITS) becomes operational, the flow of work can be more carefully monitored; a sub-system for printing is planned to control the flow of individual jobs. This sub-system, using bar-code technology to identify jobs and electronic monitoring devices on each press, is expected to enable plant supervisors to analyse the workload and productivity of each press and, on the basis of such analysis, to process specific jobs in the most cost-effective manner. Improved scheduling will also increase the capacity for internal printing of certain types of publications currently being sent for external printing because of scheduling requirements. Similar production control systems will be developed for printing activities at other locations.

10. In addition to improved methods for planning and controlling the flow of work, measures at Headquarters to increase the cost-effectiveness of internal printing include various applications of new technology and the replacement of obsolescent equipment as well as training to up-grade the capacities of the staff of the printing service. During the next medium-term plan period, the measures now being taken to introduce electronic typesetting and to prepare camera-ready material using desktop publishing techniques will be carried further, with the aim of processing documents in electronic form from initial drafting through final printing. Such measures would greatly reduce the need for external typesetting of Official Records as well as certain categories of publications. Acquisition of computer-based graphics and cartographic equipment will also increase internal capacities and reduce the need to rely upon external services. The purchase of new bindery machines able to bind publications with thicker spines and of laminating

equipment to produce high-quality, more durable covers for publications would also enhance the capacity to process publications internally rather than externally.

11. There will continue to be a need to use external printing and processing services because not all special requirements can be met internally. careful planning of publications programmes and tracking of publications, close contacts between printing officers and author departments, and consistent compliance with financial and other guidelines can help assure that external services are provided on the most cost-effective basis. An integrated electronic tracking system currently being developed at Headquarters can be used in the preparation of purchase orders and the payment of invoices. Similar systems can be developed at other locations. Other steps are also being taken: author departments are encouraged to submit manuscripts which, using in-house desktop publishing capabilities, require less preparatory work by external printers; they are also given more information on which services can be performed internally and which require external processing.

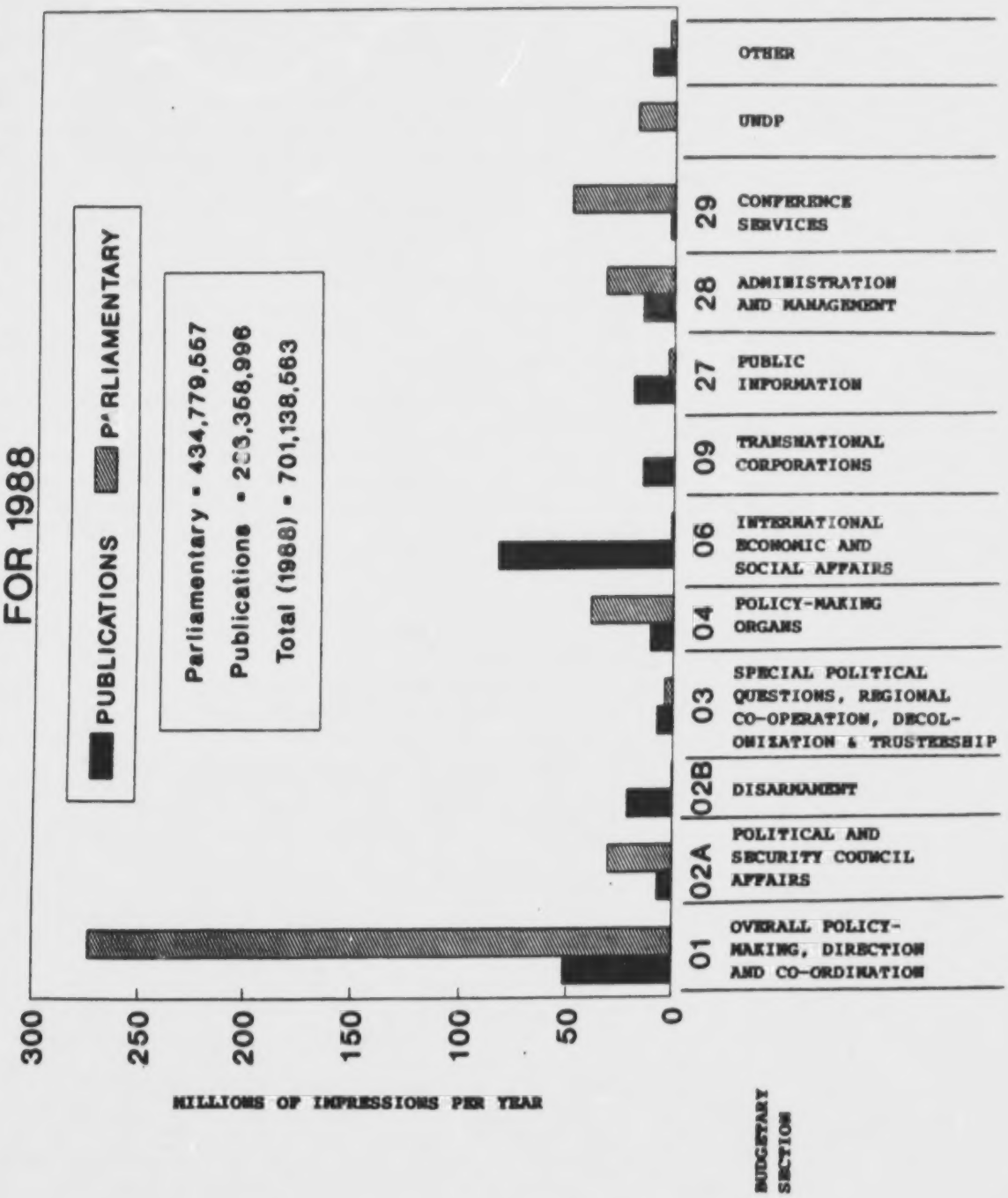
12. In summary, the practice of the United Nations is to make the most complete and effective use of the printing facilities installed at each conference centre to meet the requirements of intergovernmental bodies and to turn to external printing only when the special requirements of a publication cannot be met internally. Whether printing is done internally or externally, every effort is made to ensure that it is done as efficiently and economically as possible. These efforts increasingly benefit from the application of computer-based technologies.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

13. It is recommended that the policies and practices described above be continued so that maximum use is made of internal printing capacities established to meet peak requirements for the production of parliamentary documentation at major conference centres, including the regional commissions, and that use of external printing services is carefully controlled to ensure that such services are procured on the most economic and efficient basis.

Annex I

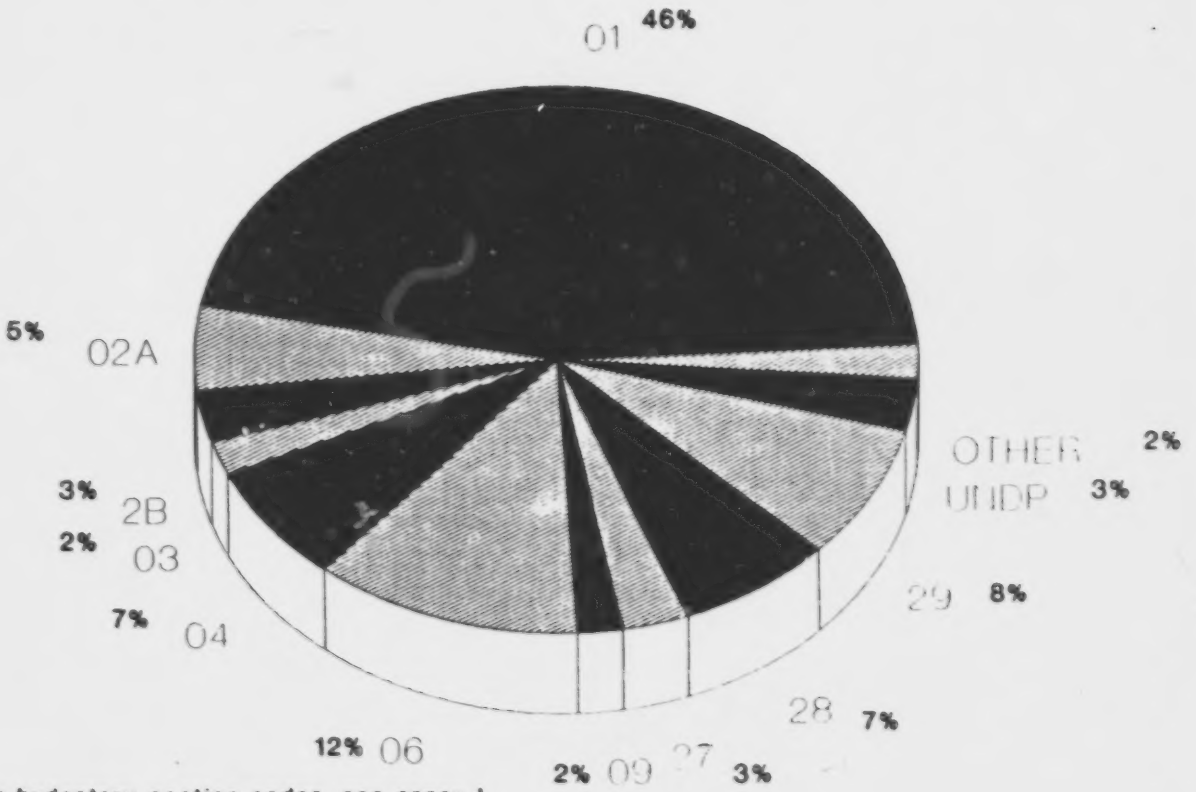
COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF PUBLICATIONS AGAINST PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTATION FOR 1988



Annex II

PRODUCTION STATISTICS
TOTALS FOR 1988 BY BUDGETARY SECTIONS a/

(Percentage of page impressions)



a/ For budgetary section codes, see annex I.

Annex III

USE OF EXTERNAL VERSUS INTERNAL PRINTING FACILITIES, 1986-1989

(In numbers of titles)

A. For parliamentary documentation at Headquarters

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Internal	502 148 409	462 888 046	434 779 557	450 000 000 (estimated)
External	--	--	--	--
% documentation printed internally	100	100	100	100

B. For the Publications Programme at Headquarters and other conference centres

	1986		1987		Total for biennium 1986-1987	1988		1989		Total for biennium 1988-1989
	New York	Other centres	New York	Other centres		New York	Other centres	New York	Other centres	
External printing	38	222	36	219	515	33	214	34	215	496
Internal printing some external work	65	38	76	36	215	62	67	58	46	233
All internal print	172	354	187	359	1 072	157	467	172	435	1 231
Total printing	275	614	299	614	1 802	252	748	264	696	1 960
% all internal	62.5	57.6	62.5	58.5	59.5	62.3	62.4	65.2	62.5	62.8

Annex IV

PRINTING PLANT EQUIPMENT AND CAPACITY AT HEADQUARTERS

A. Printing presses

Two Goss	(32-page; 15,000 impressions/hour)
One Goss	(16-page; 15,000 impressions/hour)
One Miller	(16-page; 5,000 impressions/hour)
One LTN	(8-page; 5,000 impressions/hour)
One LTW	(4-page; 5,000 impressions/hour)
One Ryobi	(4-page; 5,000 impressions/hour)
One Multi	(1-page; 5,000 impressions/hour)

B. Copy centres

Three	(2-page; 5 000 impressions/hour)

C. Other equipment

One Ehlerman binding machine (for perfect binding)

Two saddle binding machines

Two folders

One Macy collating machine

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/9
26 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 118

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

International Computing Centre: 1991 budget estimates

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The 1991 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre (ICC), Geneva, are summarized below for review and approval by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Assembly in its resolution 31/208, section III. In that resolution, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) that, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, the budget of ICC should be subject to review and approval by the General Assembly. In the absence of such a review, the proposed budgets of ICC would not be subject to scrutiny by any intergovernmental organ.

2. ICC was established in 1971 to serve all those organizations of the United Nations system wishing to participate in its activities. The large variety of substantive work carried out by its participants means that ICC has to provide a comprehensive range of interactive data, text-processing and related telecommunications services on a world-wide basis. The structure of the Centre is adjusted in response to participants' requirements, and its funding reflects the fact that not all participants make use of all the Centre's facilities all of the time. Users of ICC include the following participating organizations:

United Nations

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

World Food Programme (WFP)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

3. At its sixty-fifth session held in September 1986, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination proposed to the Management Committee of ICC that it should consider the possibility of a complete presentation of budget estimates in Swiss francs, the currency in which a large part of the expenditures of ICC are actually incurred, in order to facilitate an analysis of real growth in the services provided. Although the presentation by ICC of its 1991 budget estimates complies with that proposal, these estimates have, for their submission to the General Assembly, been converted to United States dollars at the rate of SwF 1.61 to the dollar as reflected in the initial appropriation of the 1990-1991 programme budget of the United Nations. This has been done in order to relate the latter's share to the estimated 1991 total costs of ICC.

4. As shown in table 1, the 1991 budget estimates, based on an exchange rate of SwF 1.61 to the dollar, amount to $10,515,500 as compared to a total of $11,260,400 in 1990, which was based on an exchange rate of SwF 1.44 to the dollar. Each year ICC requests the participating organizations to provide estimates of their probable usage of each type of service rendered. For the purpose of costing their probable usage of ICC services, the participating organizations are provided with the rates agreed to by the ICC Management Committee.

Table 1. Total ICC budget estimates, 1991

	1990 approved estimates	Estimated additional requirements, 1991			1991 Total
		Maintenance of 1990 programmes a/	Programme growth b/	Inflation b/	
SwF	16 215 000	(1 295 000)	1 360 000	650 000	16 930 000
$US	11 260 400	(1 993 300)	844 700	403 700	10 515 500

a/ The "maintenance of 1990 programmes" estimate reflects revised 1990 cost estimates as opposed to 1990 estimates approved in 1989, and in the case of the dollar estimates an adjustment of the exchange rate reflected in the 1990 approved estimates (SwF 1.44) to the rate of exchange (SwF 1.61) on which the current appropriation under the programme budget of the United Nations for the 1990-1991 biennium is based.

b/ The growth in the programme (8.3 per cent) reflects a net increase in the ICC work-load expected from participants (see table 2). Inflation is a net figure reflecting the various rates for different items and averages out at approximately 4 per cent.

5. Table 2 shows details on the probable use of ICC services in 1991 as provided by the participating organizations. For comparative purposes the actual funding for 1989 and the latest estimates of probable funding for 1990 are also shown in table 2. It should be noted that several of these estimates have been received, and included, in a provisional form, being subject in some cases to final review by the governing bodies of the agencies concerned. The work of the participants ranges from well-articulated projects to tentative undertakings for which they are at present unable to give precise estimates of the resources required. If the pattern that has evolved in the past is repeated, then, as a participant's work programme becomes more specific during the year, it will revise its funding of the various activities.

6. The total estimates in respect of the share of the United Nations for the use of ICC (see table 2) in 1990-1991 would, thus, amount to $4,952,700 (i.e., $2,236,300 and $2,716,400 respectively at an exchange rate of SwF 1.61 to the dollar), in excess of the current 1990-1991 appropriation of $4,289,700 included under section 28D (Office of General Services) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Based on experience, it is expected that actual expenditures for the biennium might show a significant decrease against projected funding estimates. Any adjustments required at the end of the biennium would be reflected in the second performance report on the programme budget for the 1990-1991 biennium.

Table 2. 1991 probable funding of ICC as estimated by participating organizations

Participating organization	Swiss francs			United States dollars	Percentage	
	Actual funding	Estimated funding				
	1989	1990	1991	1991 a/	1990	1991
United Nations	2 629 541	3 600 495	4 373 327	2 716 351	22.20	25.83
WHO	2 136 833	2 810 000	2 775 000	1 723 602	17.33	16.39
UNDP	272 093	90 340	62 435	38 780	0.56	0.37
UNICEF	139 724	128 831	99 653	61 896	0.79	0.59
ILO	288 904	484 000	381 400	236 894	2.98	2.25
WMO	36 770	57 000	69 000	42 857	0.35	0.41
UNRISD	7 354	4 590	4 590	2 851	0.03	0.02
UNEP	129 219	198 817	221 693	137 698	1.23	1.31
GATT	348 784	800 000	870 000	540 373	4.93	5.14
WIPO	740 640	1 447 914	1 703 246	1 057 917	8.93	10.06
UNESCO	35 719	44 800	47 000	29 193	0.28	0.28
ITC	341 431	392 800	414 000	257 143	2.42	2.44
UNHCR	1 985 550	3 169 500	3 163 500	1 964 907	19.55	18.69
WFP	1 151 409	1 982 000	1 938 524	1 204 052	12.22	11.45
World Bank	138 673	178 100	168 600	104 720	1.10	1.00
IFAD	112 410	651 000	370 090	229 870	4.01	2.19
UNIDO	3 151	20 320	20 600	12 795	0.13	0.12
IMF	4 202	3 518	3 665	2 276	0.02	0.02
FAO	3 151	7 500	15 000	9 317	0.05	0.09
IAEA	-	1 200	93	58	0.01	0.00
Participants	10 505 558	16 072 725	16 701 416	10 373 550	98.80	98.65
Other funds	4 434 845	142 275	228 584	141 978	1.20	1.35
TOTAL	14 940 403	16 215 000	16 930 000	10 515 528	100.00	100.00

a/ Based on an exchange rate of SwF 1.61 to the dollar.

7. Upon receipt of the various estimates of probable usage by the participating organizations, ICC translates the projected demand for its services into the physical resources required to meet the demand and, by grouping expenditures on similar resources, ICC's budget by purpose of expenditure is then developed. Table 3 shows the allocation of the 1991 budget estimates, by purpose of expenditure, among the organizational units of ICC.

Table 3. Allocation of 1991 budget, by purpose of expenditure, to organizational unit and type of service

(In Swiss francs)

Purpose of expenditure	Administration	Systems development	Operations	End-user service	Total	Expenditure item as a percentage of total expenditure
Salaries, related expenses contract services	881 000	490 000	2 396 000	433 000	4 200 000	24.81
Duty travel	5 000	3 000	5 000	2 000	15 000	0.09
Contingency	30 000	50 000	50 000	10 000	140 000	0.83
Supplies and software	150 000	200 000	1 500 000	150 000	2 000 000	11.81
Equipment	100 000	100 000	8 700 000	100 000	9 000 000	53.16
Technical literature	2 000	8 000	8 000	2 000	20 000	0.11
Common services	300 000	200 000	1 000 000	50 000	1 550 000	9.16
Operating expenses	2 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	0.03
Total	1 470 000	1 052 000	13 660 000	748 000	16 930 000	100.00

8. As indicated in table 3, the 1991 total requirement of ICC based on probable usage by participants are estimated at SwF 16,930,000, or $10,515,500 at an exchange rate of SwF 1.61. The budget level so estimated includes a residual income in the amount of SwF 228,584 designated as "Other funds" (see table 2). ICC indicates that the residual income would be received from non-participant organizations that use ICC facilities, for example, agencies of the United Nations system such as the International Telecommunication Union and inter-agency bodies such as CCAQ, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems, national Governments and intergovernmental bodies and also from those participants that exceed their stated usage.

9. Table 4 shows a summary of the 1991 budget estimates by purpose of expenditure and, for comparative purposes, the equivalent budget approved for 1990.

Table 4. Summary of budget estimates by purpose of expenditure

Purpose of expenditure	Approved estimates 1990 (SwF)	Estimated requirements 1991 (SwF)	Estimated requirements 1991 ($US) a/	Percentage of overall budget 1990	Percentage of overall budget 1991
Salaries and related costs	4 200 000	4 200 000	2 608 696	25.90	24.81
Duty travel	15 000	15 000	9 317	0.09	0.09
Supplies and software	1 600 000	2 000 000	1 242 236	9.87	11.81
Equipment	8 700 000	9 000 000	5 590 062	53.66	53.16
Technical literature	10 000	20 000	12 422	0.06	0.11
Common services	1 550 000	1 550 000	962 733	9.56	9.16
Operating expenses	-	5 000	3 105	-	0.03
Contingency (personal services)	140 000	140 000	86 957	0.86	0.83
Total	16 215 000	16 930 000	10 515 528	100.00	100.00

a/ Based on an exchange rate of SwF 1.61 to the dollar.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/10
11 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 126 (b)

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS: RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/186 of 19 December 1989 called upon the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as were available to him. It further urged the Secretary-General promptly to follow up all cases of arrest, detention and any matters relating to the security and proper functioning of the officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations. The resolution also called upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to promote knowledge of and compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (resolution 43/173, annex).

2. The present report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 49/186. It covers the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990. As in previous years, the report is submitted by the Secretary-General on behalf of and with the approval of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and is based on the information received from the United Nations subsidiary organs, offices or missions as well as specialized agencies and related organizations. A list of the organizations that have been requested to provide information is contained in annex III to the present report.

3. In the present period, due to the seriousness of their nature and the gravity of the situation surrounding each of them, cases of arrest and detention of

officials have continued to be matters of grave concern to the Secretary-General and the respective executive heads of the organizations concerned. Every case, whether pending from previous years, or arising during the reporting period, has been meticulously followed up to ensure, to the extent possible, its successful resolution on the basis of the strict observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations. An important role in this regard has been played by the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and his staff.

4. While the Middle East continued to be the region with the greatest number of cases of arrest, detention or abduction of officials, regrettably such cases also took place in other regions. In one such case the attempted abduction even led to the death of a staff member (see annex II, para. 12). Particulars of such cases are provided in annex II to the present report.

5. The United Nations Secretariat circulated to Member States a note calling for compliance with the provisions of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided, whenever necessary, with medical care and treatment. The Body of Principles was adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988. Its text appears as an annex to that resolution and was also published in booklet form in the six official languages of the United Nations and was widely distributed by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. Further, the Secretary-General is actively pursuing channels by which to disseminate information on the Body of Principles.

6. Although cases of arrest and detention have been given special attention, the Secretary-General and the respective executive heads of the organizations concerned have also kept under very careful review all other matters involving the status, privileges and immunities of officials. Instances of difficulties experienced by the United Nations and other organizations as well as measures taken to correct the situation, are referred to in chapters II, III and IV of the present report and in annex II. It is worth reiterating in this regard that the privileges and immunities of officials are granted in the interests of the organizations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. As was stated in the Secretary-General's report at the forty-second session of the General Assembly, "whether it is a matter of arrest and detention, restrictions on official travel or movement, taxation or other forms of fiscal imposition, in the final analysis it is the organizations whose efficiency and functioning are affected" (A/C.5/42/14, para. 4).

7. As is evident from the present report, in the great majority of Member States privileges and immunities of officials are scrupulously respected. At the same time, there are countries where difficulties continue to arise. In some instances such difficulties are linked to the fact that a particular State has not yet adhered to the existing international legal instruments covering the questions of privileges and immunities of officials, in particular, to the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the 1947 Convention on the

Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. The Secretary-General would like to take this opportunity to appeal to those Member States that so far have not become parties to those instruments to adhere to them in the very near future.

I. ARREST, DETENTION AND ABDUCTION OF OFFICIALS

8. The Secretary-General regrets to report that despite the expression of grave concern voiced at the last session of the General Assembly and all efforts undertaken to reverse the current trend, the number of cases of arrest and detention of officials remains very high. Most of the cases relate to the arrest, detention or abduction of officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), particularly locally recruited staff. At the same time the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP) also witnessed instances of the arrest, detention or abduction of their officials. Particulars regarding these cases are contained in annex II to the present report.

9. The number of UNRWA staff arrested and detained has remained at the high level recorded in last year's report (A/C.5/44/11), and has, in fact, marginally increased. During the reporting period 160 UNRWA staff were arrested or detained. However, there was a marked decrease in the number of staff detained by one or the other militia group in Lebanon; this number fell from 11 last year to 3 during the current period. Of the 160 staff members arrested or detained, 100 were released without charge or trial.

10. In no case did UNRWA receive adequate and timely information on the reasons for the arrest and detention despite requests to the respective authorities. UNRWA had access to 13 detained staff members from the occupied West Bank and 47 detained staff from the Gaza Strip who were held in Kitziot detention camp in the Negev. It had access for the first time to two staff members held in the Beach detention camp, Gaza Town. Several of those staff members, however, were being held in prisons in Israel having been transferred there out of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

11. There have been various instances when UNRWA staff, both international and local, have been mistreated. Unauthorized intrusions into UNRWA premises also have resulted at times in injury to staff. In connection with two such incidents in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, two UNRWA international staff members and one area staff member were arrested and force was used against them.

12. The efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General, the respective executive heads of the organizations concerned, designated officials and officials in the field have resulted in the release of many staff members previously reported as being under arrest or detention. They have also contributed to a number of positive developments with regard to some cases in which the organizations have not

been able in the past to exercise their right of protection of staff members. Mrs. T. Jawabri, a locally recruited staff member of FAO, who had been arrested on 29 December 1982 by the Syrian Security Services and since then detained without trial, was released from custody on 20 January 1990. Mr. Sami Izza, a staff member of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 6 October 1985, was released on 16 June 1990. In the occupied Gaza Strip, Mr. Ahmad Hasan Ismail Zaggout, arrested on 9 September 1987, and Mr. Said Abdala Abu Qamar, arrested on 22 November 1987, both UNRWA staff members, were released on 21 June and 22 August 1989 respectively. In the occupied West Bank, Mr. Mohammad Imad Abdallah Abdul Kahman Jubr, staff member of UNRWA, arrested on 27 November 1987, was released on 26 November 1989. In Lebanon, Mr. Fayez Freiji, who had been detained by Syrian armed forces since 27 November 1986, and Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Miri, who had been detained by militias or unknown elements since 10 February 1987, both staff members of UNRWA, were also released. Of those arrested during the reporting period, the following staff members of UNRWA were consequently released without charge or trial: 2 in Jordan, 39 in the occupied Gaza Strip, 53 in the occupied West Bank, 6 in Lebanon.

13. The Secretary-General regrets, however, to report a lack of progress and even negative developments in respect of some previously reported cases. Despite all actions taken by the Secretary-General and officials of the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO), Ms. Guenet Mabrahtu, a WHO staff member, arrested by the Ethiopian Security Services on 8 June 1989, is still being held in custody. No formal explanations have been given for her arrest. A team comprised of two WHO officials and two officials of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), including a medical doctor, visited Mrs. Mebrahtu in prison. The United Nations and WHO continue to pursue this case closely. It should be noted with deep regret that at the time of an attempted robbery Mr. Angello Arikwang, a WFP staff member, was killed in Uganda (see annex II, para. 25). The efforts undertaken by the United Nations and FAO in obtaining the release and exemption from military service of Mr. Daulat Mir and Mr. Mohammed Omar have failed so far. Both staff members were first detained and then conscripted into military service in Afghanistan. There has been no further information on seven staff members of UNRWA listed in last year's report as detained in the Syrian Arab Republic. There also has been no further information regarding six of the seven staff members detained in Lebanon by the Syrian armed forces, nor of four of the five staff members listed in last year's report as detained by militias or unknown elements in Lebanon.

14. A consolidated list of staff members under arrest and detention or missing and with respect to whom the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations have been unable to exercise fully their right to protection is set out in annex I to the present report. The list is compiled on the basis of the information provided by the organizations and agencies listed in annex III to the report.

II. RESTRICTIONS ON OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE TRAVEL OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

15. UNRWA has continued to encounter difficulties in the movement of staff into and out of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There have been substantial delays in the clearance of staff for travel and, in some cases, they have been refused. The movement of staff within the occupied territory was also seriously affected by frequent imposition of curfews and the designation of areas as closed military zones.

16. Access of WFP staff to operational sites has in some instances been impeded. This has occurred in some countries with widely dispersed emergency locations and in countries benefiting from refugee feeding operations. Officially, security is given as a reason, but the underlying motivation is often to deny WFP staff access for legitimate monitoring purposes. Taking into account the sensitivity of the matter of access, WFP holds the view that each case should be carefully reviewed in the future in order to decide whether privileges and immunities of officials have been violated by limiting the geographic mobility of country office staff. WFP considers that there are occasions when resident co-ordinators ought to take a rather firm position towards host Governments in order to protect the interests of WFP staff and their ability to perform normal duties.

17. In past years the staff of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have experienced difficulties with access to the occupied Arab territories. The Israeli authorities have recently shown some flexibility in this respect. Nevertheless, they still place restrictions on the designation of staff members for such access. These restrictions were applied in the case of a recent UNCTAD/International Trade Centre (ITC) mission under UNDP auspices. A reference to these developments has been included in the relevant report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the next session of the Trade and Development Board.

18. The Secretary-General is pleased to report that on 7 May 1990 a note verbale was received from the United States Mission to the United Nations concerning changes in procedural requirements for private travel in the United States for staff members of Polish nationality and their dependants. According to the note the persons concerned, effective immediately, "will enjoy unrestricted travel within the United States". In his reply the Secretary-General welcomed the decision. However, in view of the fact that similar restrictions still remain in force with respect to staff of certain other nationalities, the Secretary-General reiterated his position of principle concerning discriminatory treatment, by the host country, of members of the Secretariat solely on the basis of their nationality. The hope was expressed that all such previously imposed restrictions would be removed as soon as possible.

III. TAXATION OF OFFICIALS

19. UNTSO continued to experience the problems referred to in last year's report (A/C.5/44/11) because of the 2 per cent ad valorem tax imposed by the Israeli customs authorities on imports through Haifa and Ashdad.

20. Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had difficulties in London in obtaining rating relief for their premises under the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Those difficulties are set forth in detail in annex II to the present report.

21. The Government of Zimbabwe continues to apply taxes on salaries paid by the United Nations to locally recruited staff members. Such actions cannot be considered as being in conformity with the provisions of section 18 (b) of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Numerous démarches with the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations have not yet yielded positive results.

IV. OTHER MATTERS INVOLVING THE STATUS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS

22. As was indicated in the previous report (A/C.5/44/11, para. 26), on 24 May 1989 the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1989/75 requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the legal question of the applicability of article VI, section 22, of the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of Mr. Dumitru Mazilu as Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Secretary-General subsequently reported that the Court was expected to give its advisory opinion before the end of the year 1989.

23. On 15 December 1989 in response to that request, the International Court of Justice unanimously delivered an advisory opinion on the applicability of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The Court concluded, inter alia, in paragraph 52 of its advisory opinion that persons (other than United Nations officials) to whom a mission has been entrusted by the Organization, i.e., experts on mission, were entitled to enjoy the privileges and immunities provided for in article VI, section 22, of the 1946 Convention with a view to the independent exercise of their functions. According to the Court, during the whole period of such missions, experts enjoy these functional privileges and immunities, whether or not they travel. The Court also took the view that such privileges and immunities may be invoked as against the State of nationality or of residence unless a reservation to section 22 of the 1946 Convention has been validly made by that State. With regard to the particular case of Mr. Dumitru Mazilu, the Court concluded that he continued to have the status of Special Rapporteur, and as a consequence must be regarded as an expert on mission within the meaning of section 22 of the 1946 Convention and that that section is accordingly applicable in the case of Mr. Mazilu.

24. In connection with the aforementioned advisory opinion, the Economic and Social Council on 25 May 1990 adopted without a vote resolution 1990/43, by which it welcomed the opinion of the Court to the effect that rapporteurs and special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission must be regarded as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

V. MEASURES AND PROPOSALS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE SAFETY AND THE SECURITY OF OFFICIALS

25. The procedures recommended by the United Nations Staff-Management Co-ordination Committee (SMCC), outlined in the report to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly (A/C.5/39/17, para. 7) remained in place. The United Nations Security Committee has conducted regular meetings to review the cases and the United Nations Security Co-ordinator has continued to serve as a focal point for assuring the flow of information within the United Nations system with regard to the protection of the privileges and immunities of staff members and in helping to develop a concerted response by the system to the violations of those privileges and immunities. The Secretary-General and the heads of agencies and related organizations have intervened personally whenever required.

26. In its contribution to the present report, WFP has drawn attention to the fact that in certain situations, which call for a substantial involvement of WFP, such as civil war and other disturbances, the taking of certain risks resulting from a breakdown of law and order is inevitable. This dilemma of potential conflict between operational requirements and assurance of normal safety and protection levels, was brought by WFP to the attention of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA).

27. In response, CFA stated the following in its report on the work of its twenty-ninth session:

> "The Committee urged that international efforts continue to establish more effective arrangements for the safe passage of emergency food assistance in areas of conflict. The Committee commended the Programme for its work in co-ordinating and delivering emergency food aid in high-risk areas and expressed its appreciation for the dedication of WFP staff working in those areas. It appreciated the measures undertaken by the Programme to cover the risks to its personnel and called for consideration of the setting up of an international fund to support the families of those who laid down their lives in the line of duty". (WFP/CFA:29/13, para. 29)

28. Following a brutal attack on a WFP staff member in Uganda a few years ago, WFP has taken the initiative to ensure that increased compensation is paid to staff members serving in hazardous areas. In this connection, WFP has made certain insurance arrangements to supplement the compensation plan currently in effect and insurance coverage established through the Office of the United Nations Security Co-ordinator. Under these arrangements WFP staff, both international and locally

recruited, along with WFP consultants, are covered for war, civil strife and accident risks in areas designated by the Programme as extremely hazardous, in circumstances where they would not be covered by the United Nations policy.

29. The questions raised by WFP in its submission deserve special attention, since WFP is not alone in confronting such situations. This matter requires careful consideration, taking into account all relevant circumstances. The General Assembly may wish to consider this problem in greater detail at its current session.

VI. CONCLUSION

30. The Secretary-General regrets that once again he is obliged to report that the number of cases involving arrest and detention remains very high and that there is little indication that this grave situation may begin to improve. A the same time the Secretary-General strongly believes that mutual efforts of Member States and the international organizations concerned will produce positive results. It is hoped that discussion of the present report, submitted by the Secretary-General on behalf of ACC, will facilitate the search for measures that will eventually help to reverse the current trend. To this end the Secretary-General is determined to continue to co-operate with Member States.

Annex I

CONSOLIDATED LIST* OF STAFF MEMBERS UNDER ARREST AND DETENTION OR MISSING AND WITH RESPECT TO WHOM THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO EXERCISE FULLY THEIR RIGHT TO PROTECTION

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Abdala Daker Hayatli	UNRWA	Missing in the Syrian Arab Republic since 20 April 1980
Mr. Izzedine Hussein Abu Kreish	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 11 September 1980
Mr. Tesfamariam Zeggae	ECA	Detained in Ethiopia since 2 March 1982
Mr. Ali Said Shihabi	UNRWA	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 31 March 1982
Mr. Mahmoud Hussein Ahmad	"	Missing in Lebanon since 22 March 1983. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Mohammad Ali Sabbah	"	Missing in Lebanon since 22 March 1983. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Daulat Mir	FAO	Detained on 28 August 1984 and subsequently conscripted into military service in Afghanistan
Mr. Alec Collett	UNRWA	Detained in Lebanon by militias or unknown elements since 25 March 1985
Mr. Abdalla Issa	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 6 October 1985
Mr. Zaki Hamadeh	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 18 March 1986
Mr. Mohammad Kteileh	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 24 March 1986
Mr. Fadel Mohammad Kheir Salman	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 1 April 1986

* In chronological order.

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Yaser Hassan Jalbout	UNRWA	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 5 April 1986
Mr. Fayyad Mohammad Freiji	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 27 November 1986
Mr. Mohammad Mustafa El-Hajj Ali	"	Missing in Lebanon since 28 November 1986. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Samir Ishkuntana	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 7 April 1987
Mr. Mahmoud Hasan Ismail Zaggout	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 August 1987
Mr. Sunder Thapa	FAO	Detained in Nepal since 12 January 1988
Mr. Rifa'at Ayoub	UNRWA	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 14 January 1988
Mr. Marwan Izzat Qassem Ali	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 January 1988
Mr. Saleem Hairan	FAO	Detained and conscripted on 27 January 1988 into military service in Afghanistan
Lieutenant-Colonel William Richard Higgins	UNTSO	Abducted in Lebanon by unknown elements on 17 February 1988.
Mr. Ibrahim Fawzi El-Kurd	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 17 April 1988
Mrs. Zainab Aw Jama Adan	WFP	Missing in Somalia since 4 June 1988
Mr. Yusef Ismail Shaban	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 8 August 1988
Mr. Husain Ibrahim Abu Nar	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 15 August 1988
Mr. Abdul Fattah Hasan Dukhan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 18 September 1988

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Ahmad Juma Arabi	UNRWA	Detained in Lebanon since 31 October 1988 by Syrian armed forces
Mr. Fayez Nour Salha	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 November 1988
Mr. Marwan Ismail Hudeib	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 21 December 1988
Mr. Ramadan Tawfiq Dahalan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 24 January 1989
Mr. Anwar Khalil Maliha	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 2 February 1989
Mr. Majed Mohammad Abu El Auf	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 26 February 1989
Mr. Majed Kanj	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 27 February 1989
Mr. Mohammed Omar	FAO	Detained and conscripted on 17 May 1989 into military service in Afghanistan
Mr. Nabil Ibrahim El Sawalhi	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 18 May 1989
Mr. Ismail Hasan Abu Shanab	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 May 1989
Mr. Awni Mohammad Abu Saif	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 31 May 1989
Mr. Hasan Ibrahim Muzayyen	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 31 May 1989
Mr. Munir Mohammad El Masawabi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 31 May 1989
Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Noufal	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 June 1989
Ms. Guenet Mebrahtu	WHO	Detained in Ethiopia since 8 June 1989
Mr. Anwar Ali Al Barawi	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 June 1989

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Mahmoud Ahmad Abu Zayeda	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 31 July 1989
Mr. Nawwaf Jamil Awwad	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 1 August 1989
Mr. Ibrahim Saleh El Saiqali	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 1 August 1989
Mr. Dawoud Sulaiman El Mudallal	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 2 August 1989
Mr. Jamal Abdala Abu Zubaida	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 August 1989
Mr. Ali Saleh Darwish	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 7 August 1989
Mr. Mohammad Abdul Rabbu Abu El Kas	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 17 August 1989
Mr. Abdul Fattah	WFP	Abducted in Pakistan by unknown elements on 3 September 1989
Mr. Abdul Rahman Nayef El Slaibi	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 10 September 1989
Mr. Salman Ahmad Abu Aql	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 12 September 1989
Mr. Nayef Al Araj	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 18 September 1989
Mr. Said Mahmoud El Aila	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 September 1989
Mr. Khaled Abdul Rahman Matar	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 November 1989
Mr. Jamil Yusuf Ulayyan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 December 1989
Mr. Shawkat Abdul R. Abu Safiya	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 17 December 1989
Mr. Hafez Mahmoud El Sharif	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 18 December 1989

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Fathi Samih Abu Qamar	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 9 January 1990
Mr. Akram Saed Eddin Dukmaq	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 16 January 1990
Mr. Mohammad Abbas Hassouna	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 17 January 1990
Mr. Salem Sulaiman Abu Madi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 January 1990
Mr. Hasan Juma Awad	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 January 1990
Mr. Imad Mohammad Abu Aukal	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 23 January 1990
Mr. Hatem Roubin El Jaish	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 14 February 1990
Mr. Taysir Abdul Fattah Eid	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 26 February 1990
Mr. Harbi Mohammad Toumalieh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 27 February 1990
Mr. Khaled Ali O. Seifi	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 5 March 1990
Mr. Imad Arafat Abu Libdeh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 7 March 1990
Mr. Numan Ali El Madhoun	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 12 March 1990
Mr. Niaz Farah Mohammad Mazazaa	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 13 March 1990
Mr. Hani Ali Mohammad Beydoun	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 20 March 1990
Mr. Ahmad Ramadan Mteir	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 24 March 1990
Mr. Suhail Said El Hasheem	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 March 1990

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Bassem Nihad Ibrahim Jarrar	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 3 April 1990
Mr. Jamal Darwish El Madhoun	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 8 April 1990
Mr. Basem Yusef El Fadi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 April 1990
Mr. Jamal Mohammad Miqdad	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 2 May 1990
Mr. Riyad Abdul Rahman Matar	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 May 1990
Mr. Taysir Abdul Aziz Abu Fanouna	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 9 May 1990
Mr. Basima Farouq Odeh Yacoub	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 9 May 1990
Mr. Adnan Mohammad Ahmad Hammash	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 10 May 1990
Mr. Nariman Ribhi Rashid Ilayyan	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 10 May 1990
Mr. Yahya Hasan Najjar	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 11 May 1990
Mr. Ahmed Mohammad Hamdan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 13 May 1990
Mr. Majed Salti	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 17 May 1990
Mr. Mahmoud Husain Jarbu	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 23 May 1990
Mr. Naser Mohammad Jibril Zubeidi	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 24 May 1990
Mr. Majed Ahmad El Malfouh	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 24 May 1990
Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Ali	WFP	Detained in Somalia by the Somali National Security Service since 25 May 1990

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Abdul Qader Majid Abu Shawish	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 27 May 1990
Mr. Salameh Salim Rihan	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 1 June 1990
Mr. Mahmoud Ahmad Murad	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 2 June 1990
Mr. Zuhair Ahmad Abu Ashour	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 11 June 1990
Mr. Mohammad Khalil Yousef El Bayed	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 11 June 1990
Mr. Fadel Said Shalayel	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 16 June 1990
Mr. Yousouph Badiane	WFP	Detained in Senegal since 22 June 1990
Mr. Magloire Badiane	"	Detained in Senegal since 22 June 1990
Mr. Mohd. Fares Ibrahim Saqer	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 25 June 1990
Mr. Ibrahim Mohammad Abu Arqoub	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 27 June 1990
Mr. Ibrahim Ali Khaled Al Masri	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 30 June 1990

Annex II

INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OFFICES OR JOINT SUBSIDIARY ORGANS FOR INCLUSION IN THE PRESENT REPORT

A. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1. Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 1990, 160 UNRWA staff were arrested or detained, of whom 11 were detained more than once. Of 160 staff, 100 were arrested or detained and released without charge or trial, including 3 held by militia groups in Lebanon. Eight were charged, tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One staff member was deported. The remaining 51 were still in detention as at 30 June 1990, as follows:

Lebanon (Syrian armed forces)	1
Occupied Gaza Strip	31
Occupied West Bank	18
Syrian Arab Republic	1
	51

2. The names of UNRWA staff members currently under detention or who have been reported missing are set out in the consolidated list contained in annex I to the present report.

B. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Taxes and restrictions on freedom of movement

3. The 2 per cent ad valorem tax on the imports through Haifa and Ashdad continues. The Legal Adviser has raised the issue with the Foreign Ministry and sent full copies of correspondence to New York seeking advice from the Office of Legal Affairs.

4. The Israeli tax levied on the movement of UNTSO personnel over the border with Egypt and Jordan is still imposed, but recently UNTSO obtained the Foreign Ministry's agreement to lift it.

Arrest and imprisonment of local staff members' children

5. The children of local Palestinian staff members have been arrested for breaches of the peace under Israeli security legislation, which gives the army and the police wider powers of arrest and detention without trial and access than are accepted as providing procedural justice in most legal systems during peacetime. UNTSO is attempting to establish a procedural arrangement with the Israeli authorities for quick access through one Israeli authority.

6. In each case UNTSO takes up the matter with the Israeli Defence Force Liaison Officer, requesting information as to the circumstances of the arrest, the charge, the law applicable, the place of detention and other questions specified under administrative instruction ST/AI/299. In every case UNTSO is told that the arrest has been made according to law but details are invariably unclear until such time as the child is brought before a court, when UNTSO has made available a security officer to attend with the staff member and report on proceedings. The sons of three local staff members are currently under arrest and procedures and information concerning them under ST/AI/299 have not been forthcoming in reasonable time. They are Ussama Bassa, Ibrahim Mussa Bkeirat and Amer Mohammad Hammad.

C. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Immunities from legal process

7. With respect to immunity from legal process, a Somali court found UNHCR liable for damages suffered by a Somali citizen as a result of a traffic accident involving a UNHCR vehicle. Despite UNHCR's numerous protests against such a decision, the Somali court issued an order to the effect of debiting UNHCR's account by a sum of 4,760,000 Somali shillings as compensation for the prejudice incurred by the claimant. It is worth noting that UNHCR's bank account was debited without prior knowledge of the organization. Following the démarches undertaken by UNHCR aimed at recovering the money and highlighting the illegality of the procedure followed by the court, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appealed against the court's decision before the Supreme Court.

Taxation

8. On the question of taxation UNHCR has two cases to report. The first relates to the payment of rates by UNHCR with respect to the residences occupied respectively by two former representatives during their assignments in London. The tenancy agreements for both residences were in the name of UNHCR. While the earlier representative was originally granted rating relief in respect of the premises occupied by him from 1984 to 1986 in accordance with the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, his successor could not enjoy such privilege on the ground that rating relief with respect to the former premises was "incorrectly granted", and UNHCR was further requested to refund the outstanding amount in relation to the earlier representative's residence.

9. Although it was understood by UNHCR that the matter was being resolved as a result of discussion undertaken through the Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office at Geneva, regarding the establishment of a co-operation agreement for the UNHCR office in London, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has now taken the matter to court, and a court warrant was issued on 30 November 1989. With respect to the earlier representative's residence, a letter requesting payment of outstanding rates has been sent to UNHCR.

10. The adoption of a decree by the Government of Burundi on 31 December 1988 establishing a service tax on imported or exported articles, including "exempted articles", led to a protest by various international organizations, including UNHCR. The UNHCR Branch Office has recently advised that this decree has not yet been enforced.

Security

11. As regards security, problems experienced during the reporting period include the case of Mr. K. Abdel-Rahman in Somalia. On Wednesday, 30 May 1990, a crowd of young men forcibly entered the premises of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Mogadishu by first pushing open the entrance gates to the compound and immediately afterwards breaking the main door to the office building. Most of the intruders were found to be asylum-seekers ineligible for refugee status. While it was decided to re-examine their status by reinterviewing them individually, the group entered the office of Mr. Abdel-Rahman and attacked him, knocking him to the ground and striking him both by hand and with sharp and heavy objects. Mr. Abdel-Rahman was severely injured and had to be taken immediately for medical treatment. The local authorities arrested seven of the aggressors and the matter will shortly go to trial.

D. United Nations Children's Fund

12. On 7 December 1989, a UNICEF staff member in Lebanon, Ms. Jena Hlass, was driving her car home from the office when an unidentified armed man dragged her from her car and shot her. She was taken to the emergency room of the hospital of the American University in Beirut, but she unfortunately died later. An official report was filed at the police station, followed by a letter of condemnation by the Prime Minister of Lebanon.

E. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Syrian Arab Republic

13. Mrs. T. Jawabri, a locally recruited former FAO staff member of Syrian nationality, assigned as a G-1 cleaner to the FAO office in Damascus, was separated from the organization on 31 December 1983 at the end of the fixed-term appointment. On 27 December 1982, the FAO office was informed that her husband had been arrested by Syrian authorities, reportedly without being given any reasons. On 29 December 1982, she herself was arrested at her home by the Syrian security services. Her relatives informed the FAO office the following day. Subsequent to this, several unsuccessful attempts were made by the UNDOF force commander and the FAO representative to obtain from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs information on the reasons for the arrest and detention of Mrs. Jawabri and her husband and the location of their detention. They also requested access to them. However, on 31 May 1983, the FAO representative was informed unofficially by an officer of the Ministry that Mrs. Jawabri was being held on a charge of having committed acts against national security, in that "she had been a correspondent between the

reactionary rightist movement in Iraq and a similar organization in Syria", and her husband was accused of having assisted her in this regard. Nevertheless, the organization has no information on whether the couple were formally charged. In 1986 a family member informed the organization that Mrs. Jawabri was being held at Katana women's prison, where she was allowed to receive visits once a week.

14. Mrs. Jawabri was released from custody on 20 January 1990, without any restrictions being placed on her.

Afghanistan

15. Mr. Daulat Mir, a locally recruited FAO staff member of Afghan nationality assigned to a project in Afghanistan as a G-2 driver, was taken from his home on 28 August 1984 by local security authorities. He was reportedly arrested at his home on 28 August 1984 and taken to the State Security Headquarters at Shish Darall and subsequently to the Prime Minister's Office where he was told that "somebody had mentioned [his] name among the culprits". He appeared before a revolutionary court on three occasions: on 10 December 1984, on 1 July 1985 and on 18 November 1986. Immediately thereafter he was called to military service.

16. Shortly after his arrest, several attempts had been made to obtain from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs information on the reasons for his arrest and detention, as well as authorization to visit him in his place of detention. By a note verbale dated 11 September 1984 the Ministry confi med that Mr. Daulat Mir had been arrested and indicated that the reason was "suspicion of [his] being connected to counter-revolutionary bands", but failed to mention whether and when access would be granted. Access was granted to the FAO representative only in December 1984. The UNDP resident representative sought exemption from military service on behalf of Mr. Daulat Mir. The latter never resumed his duties with the organization.

17. Mr. Saleem Hairan, a locally recruited FAO staff member of Afghan nationality assigned to a project in his country as a driver, was picked up by Afghan government army authorities on 27 January 1988 for compulsory service with them, in spite of his holding a valid exemption card. Despite the démarches made by the UNDP office in Kabul seeking exemption from such military service on behalf of Mr. Saleem Hairan, the latter never resumed his duties with the organization.

18. Mr. Mohammad Omar, a locally recruited G-1 messenger of Afghan citizenship, was taken away by personnel believed to be from the Ministry of State Security at approximately 7 a.m. on 17 May 1989, having left his residence in Karte Char (house No. UN-2067) with his daughter on the way to the FAO office in the UNDP compound. On the same day a note verbale was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan seeking the urgent assistance of the Ministry in determining and advising FAO on the whereabouts of Mr. Omar and, if he was in detention, the nature of the charge, if any, made against him. A further note verbale was sent on 21 May 1989 asking again for assistance in establishing the whereabouts of Mr. Omar. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs first advised that Mr. Omar would be exempt from service and released but then informed the organization that he had volunteered to serve in the army and therefore would not

return. The Ministry declined to put this information in writing. Further efforts were made to secure his interim release, but without success. Mr. Omar was granted special leave without pay for the duration of the military service.

Zambia

19. Mr. Abel Nyirenda, a locally recruited national of Zambia, assigned as a G-1 watchman to project RAF 85/015, Lusaka, was arrested on 26 March 1989 by the police on suspicion of theft of a radio. Shortly thereafter he was released without being charged. He had reportedly been severely beaten by the police while in police custody and on 29 April 1989 died of the consequences (internal bleeding) after five weeks of illness. Apart from the staff member's own statement, no further evidence on his ill-treatment is available; the Zambian authorities were not prepared to allow an autopsy. Attempts by the organization to obtain further information regarding the circumstances of the staff member's death have been of no avail.

20. As already explained in our previous reports, FAO considers that, given the diversity of the circumstances surrounding incidents in which the organization may be called upon to intervene in order to ensure the security of its staff and respect for privileges and immunities, it is still preferable to maintain a flexible approach.

F. International Atomic Energy Agency

21. Mr. Jiang Yue, an Agency staff member in the Division of Languages who holds a fixed-term contract and is a national of China, did not report back on duty from an authorized home leave. By a letter of 2 September 1989 the staff member informed the Agency that he was unable to resume his duties as the Chinese authorities had not granted him the necessary certificate to leave the country. Several approaches were made to the relevant Chinese authorities by the Director General of IAEA, with no conclusive results. By a letter of 11 July 1990, the staff member was offered an extension of his contract for a further period of one year. The IAEA secretariat is continuing its contacts with both the Chinese authorities and the staff member in the hope of reaching a satisfactory solution.

G. International Labour Organisation

22. On 21 June 1990, a locally recruited ILO official, Mr. Ousmane Diassy, was arrested by the police along with other United Nations officials in the southern part of Senegal. The authorities have not to date allowed access to him. However, the UNDP resident representative is pursuing the matter.

H. World Food Programme

Senegal

23. On 18 and 20 June 1990, two WFP drivers, Messrs. Youssouph Badiane and Magloire Badiane, were arrested and detained by national security police for what appeared to be political reasons. The staff members have not yet been released despite the intervention of the UNDP representative.

Pakistan

24. A WFP Field Assistant, Mr. Abdul Fattah, disappeared on 3 September 1989 in Peshawar. Mr. Fattah had reportedly been abducted. The investigation conducted by the Pakistani officials has remained fruitless to date.

Uganda

25. Three WFP staff members were ambushed while in a vehicle south of Moroto on 15 March 1990; the driver, Mr. Angello Arikwang, was killed and a secretary, Ms. Lily Nakiru, suffered bullet wounds. The third passenger was unhurt. The investigation conducted by the local authorities failed to identify the attackers.

Sudan

26. In December 1989 a light plane was shot down above southern Sudan, killing Mr. Frazer Fedit, a WFP staff member on local temporary contract. In the same area, WFP food convoys were reportedly ambushed by armed rebels and, in September 1989, a WFP Project Officer, Mr. Gerard Viguie, was fired upon but escaped injury. The driver of the vehicle, who was injured, was not a WFP staff member. The identity of the attackers was never established.

Somalia

27. A driver for WFP, Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Ali, was arrested and detained on approximately 25 May 1990 by the Somali National Security Service for no apparent reason. That was the fourth time that Mr. Ali had been arrested by the Security Service within the previous 12 months. Despite the efforts of the UNDP/WFP representative, the driver has not yet been released.

Annex III

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS, OFFICES AND MISSIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE REQUESTED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION FOR THE PRESENT REPORT

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
	World Bank

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/45/10/Corr.1
16 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 126 (b)

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS: RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

In paragraphs 26, 28 and 29, and in annex I, and in annex II, section H, heading and paragraphs 23 to 26, and in annex III:

For WFP read United Nations/FAO WFP

90-26436 1909g (E)